

AT THE PLAY
you can have the combined
advantage of referring
to your programme and
watching the stage with
equal ease of vision by
wearing
BIFOCAL GLASSES
Supplied by
N. LAZARUS
OPTICIAN
25, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1843

August 12, 1920, Temperature 83

Rainfall 0.47 inch.

Humidity 91.

August 12, 1919, Temperature 54.

JEYES



No. 18,027.

四拜禮

號二十月八年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1920

日八廿月六年庚申庚午九國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

WATSON'S E WHISKY.

MILD, MELLOW, MATURED.

Pre-war high quality still maintained

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
TELEPHONE 616.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE).
CARS FOR HIRE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.
Agents in South China for:-
Hudson, Essex, Dodge Brothers and Siddleley-
Armstrong Motor Cars, Denby Motor Trucks
and U. S. Tyres.

GARAGE AT
24 DES VORCES ROAD.

TEL. 432.

GARAGE AT
50 NATHAN RD. KOWLOON.

CHEAP SALE

(From 1st. to 15th August, 1920)

THE "BON TON" LTD.

LADIES' TAILORS AND DRAPERS,
No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

Piece-goods, Fancy Voiles, Shoes, Boots,
Sun-shades, Foreign and Chinese Silk,
Ready-made Blouses and Skirts, etc., etc.

At Extremely Moderate Prices.

YEE SANG FAT Co.

JUST ARRIVED

SMART GENT'S

WHITE SHOES

WHITE
CANVAS
WHITE
RUBBER
SOLES and
HEELS.



WHITE
CANVAS
LEATHER
SOLES
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Prices \$5.50 to \$10.50 pair.

CHILDREN'S WHITE SHOES

CANVAS UPPERS and RUBBER SOLES

\$2.00 to \$5.25 pair.

Also complete Sizes for Little Girls.

ALDORE

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ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL No. 2843.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL No. 636.

TO-DAY'S CABLE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

MANNIX LANDED BY DESTROYER.

PROCEEDING TO LONDON FROM PENZANCE.

LONDON, August 9.

A British destroyer took off Archbishop Mannix from the liner "Baltic" and landed him at Penzance, whence he intends to proceed to London. A great Irish welcome had been previously arranged at Liverpool in anticipation of his disembarkation there.

GERMAN NAVAL HISTORY.

HELIGOLAND AND ITS SURPRISE.

The German Staff had now satisfied itself that the British had settled down to a pure defensive so far as their heavy ships were concerned, but that constant submarine attacks were to be expected. All the more disagreeable was the surprise which befell it on August 28, the date of the Battle of Heligoland, of which, for the first time, Commander Groos gives a full account from the German standpoint.

The first sign of any trouble came about 6 a.m. German times, (7 a.m. British time) when the German destroyer G 194 sighted two periscopes 16 miles N.W. of Heligoland, heard the sharp reports produced by the discharge of torpedoes, and saw the foaming tracks of two torpedoes from a British submarine, which passed under her hull. After an hour's delay, the 5th German destroyer flotilla put to sea to hunt for the submarine, when, at 8.6 a.m. the destroyer G 194 of the 1st flotilla reported that she was in action with a "large enemy cruiser." Other messages of the same character came in from other destroyers, which showed that some 20 British destroyers with light cruisers had broken into the German line.

GERMAN FLEET SURPRISED.

Hurried orders went out to all the German light cruisers available to meet this audacious attack. No heavy ships were ready. The German fleet had been completely surprised.

About 8.50 a.m. the German position became critical, as two destroyers could not maintain their speed. The British were fast coming up when, under full steam, the light cruiser "Stettin" arrived and opened fire, and on her the British turned, while the German destroyers retired. The "Stettin" was now in the midst of the British destroyers.

The "Stettin" was retiring before her numerous assailants when the German light-cruiser, "Frauenlob" entered the fight and assisted in attacking the British cruiser "Aurora." According to the German account the "Aurora" was driven off, much damaged, but the "Frauenlob" had 37 casualties.

Meantime from another quarter, south of the first irruption, had come the news to the German command of a fresh attack by "six British cruisers."

Amongst these six cruisers must have been some of Commodore Goodenough's ships, which presently vanished, greatly to the mystification of the Germans—the true reason being that they were liable to attack by our submarines, which had not been informed of their presence, so that friend was in danger of sinking friend.

About the same time the German light cruiser "Arndt" was destroyed by a terrible adversary, who suddenly emerged from the mist; she was recognised as the battle-cruiser "Lion."

SUNK IN BLAZE OF FLAME.

"Arndt" was left by the "Lion" in a blaze of flame, and sank at 4.25 p.m.

The light cruiser "Cöln" was attracted by the thunder of the firing, but at 1.38 p.m. she no longer replied to signals made to her by wireless. She had been caught by the British battle-cruisers and at the second salvo from the "Lion" she began to sink.

The tactical and strategical results of the battle are carefully discussed. Commander Groos states, somewhat boldly, in view of the fate of the "Cöln" and "Mannix":

"British weapons on this day did not succeed in sinking a single vessel by their direct effect. According to the Strassburg report quite half the enemy's shells did not explode."

The strategy of the British Admiralty is sharply criticised, and Lord Jellicoe's decision, independently of the Admiralty, to send his battle-cruisers, is regarded as having prevented a British failure.

CHANNEL TUNNEL.

FRIENDSHIP FOR FRANCE STRONGER THAN EVER.

The ordinary general meeting of the Channel Tunnel Company, Limited, was held on June 25 at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C.4. Baron Emile B. d'Eranger (the chairman) presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said he could now deal with perfect freedom with certain political questions closely connected with the Channel Tunnel. When this country joined the war, in 1914, its motive was a desire to go to the rescue of the weak and oppressed, and that was at the time generally recognised in France; but as the struggle developed into one of life and death equally for the British nation as for our Allies, and the French nation recognised this fact, their feeling of gratitude naturally faded gradually away, and it was only partly understood in France, which was a military, and not a naval, nation, that, notwithstanding the heroism and enormous sacrifices made by all the Armies in the field, the real basis and foundation of the great resistance which ultimately led the Allied nations to victory was the British Navy. It was true that that was recognised in certain parts of France, such as Boulogne and the coastal regions of Boulogne, but it was only natural in such circumstances that questions of interest should reassert themselves, and that divergences of opinion on questions of vital importance to France and England should at times create a certain amount of feeling. It was only natural, too, that the Press of France—and the Press nowadays was an instrument of great power—should exercise its influence to have those problems resolved in its own way of thinking. He believed, however, that this country was entirely Francophile, that there was a solidarity of opinion in favour of France, and that nationally and individually the feelings of friendship towards France were stronger than ever before. If the Entente Cordiale was to be reciprocal, and the mutual feelings of the two nations towards one another were to continue to be as vivid and as strong as during the war, he felt that the position could not be allowed to rest entirely upon questions of material interest, but rather upon the feelings of the two nations as a whole. Entire confidence had to be established between the two nations, and he felt that the best proof of confidence we could give the French nation was to say we would build the Channel Tunnel. (Applause.)

The motion was carried unanimously, and the other formal business was completed.

JAPANESE ECONOMIC COLLAPSE.

IGNORANCE AT HOME.

MERCURIAL JAPANESE.

We referred the other day to the ignorance shown by the London papers (with the exception of *Common Sense*) as to the cause of the economic collapse in Japan, says the *Japan Chronicle*. This ignorance was all the more inexcusable since Mr. E. T. Crowe, the British Commercial Attaché in Japan, made a very lucid statement as to the causes leading up to the crash. Incidentally Mr. Crowe tried to dissipate the prevalent idea in England that the Japanese are the embodiment of stoical calmness. As a matter of fact they are very mercurial in their temperament. To-day they may be in the depth of despair, everything looks black and wretched, and they are prepared to throw away goods or shares at ridiculous prices, while to-morrow, for no apparent reason, everything looks brighter and prices go soaring again.

V.R.C. FETE POSTPONED.

Owing to the unfavourable weather the V.R.C. swimming fete has been postponed from to-night to Tuesday, August 17.

THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 4:11
Today's opening rate 4:11

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

WARNING TO UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, August 10th.
In the course of an address, in connection with the nomination of his Vice-Presidential nomination, Mr. Franklin Roosevelt made an interesting reference to the question of America's participation in the world problem and warned the United States against a retrogressive foreign policy. He declared that shutting their eyes to their world responsibilities would have for its result the selling of the newly-built merchant marine to a more far-seeing Power, that the crushing utterly by embargo and harassing legislation of the country's foreign trade would lead to the closing of American ports and to the building of an impregnable wall of costly armaments. The United States would then live as the Orient used to live—on a basis of nation dreaming of the past. As an alternative, he urged that, we must open our eyes to see that it is impossible to avoid, except by monastic seclusion, these honourable and intimate foreign relations which the fearful-hearted, unadmirably miscell international complications.

SUFFOLK BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, August 10th.
The following is the result of the Woodbridge by-election:—

Mr. A. CHURCHMAN (Coal T.) 9,989
Mr. BLAKET (Labour) 5,707
The by-election took place on the appointment of Colonel R. F. Peel as Governor of St. Helena.

NOT OLYMPIC CYCLING.

LONDON, August 9th.
It appears that the week-end sporting results from Antwerp do not refer to the Olympic Games, but refer to the World Championships organised by the International Cyclists Union. The Olympic Games are due to start to-day.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, August 9th.
Middlesex beat Surrey by an innings and 33 runs.
Yorkshire beat Worcestershire by an innings and 210 runs.
Sussex beat Derbyshire by an innings and 108 runs.

ANTI-ITALIAN RIOTS IN U.S.A.

WEST FRANKFORT (Illinois), Aug. 10th.
Forty people suspected of complicity in the recent anti-Italian riots here have been arrested. Disorders have ceased, but the military continue to patrol the foreign quarter.

NEW CHINESE CABINET.

CHIN YUNG-PENG BECOMES PREMIER.

PUNISHMENT MANDATES AGAINST ANFUITS.

PEKING, August 10.
A mandate has been issued appointing Chin Yung Peng, Premier. Another mandate is expected to be issued to-day promulgating the Cabinet in which Chin Yung Peng will have the War Portfolio; the other members being: Sah Chen Ping, Minister for the Navy; Chow Tsz Chi, Minister of Finance; Yeh Kung Cho, Minister of Communication; Wu Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Chang Chi Tan, Minister of Interior; Wang Nai Ping, Minister of Agriculture; Fan Yuan Lien, Minister of Education; Tung Kang, Minister of Justice.

PROMINENT ANFUITE REFUGEES IN JAPANESE LEGATION.

Mr. Obara, the Japanese Minister, has informed the *Waichiao* that seven prominent Anfuites are sheltering in the Japanese Legation under guard.

[In this connection it may be mentioned that notices with photographs attached have been posted throughout Peking offering rewards for the capture of eight Anfu leaders. The list and the amount offered for each, includes:—

Little Hsu, \$50,000.
Tsun Yu-chen, \$30,000.
Tsun Chi-kwei, \$20,000.
Yao Tseng, \$20,000.
Yao Ku-chin, \$20,000.
Chiu Shen, \$20,000.
Liang Hung-chi, \$20,000.
Li Shin-hao, \$20,000.

A second list of those to be punished has been prepared and includes the names of Tsao Jui-lin, Lu Cheng-yu, Chang Chung-ying, and Chen Lu. Many of these are currently reported to be in the Legation Quarter.—Ed.]

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW

AERTEX CELLULAR PYJAMAS
The Most Comfortable Sleeping Garments for Present Wear.

CUT FULL

AND FREE

SO AS TO

ENSURE

PERFECT

COMFORT

TO THE

WEARER.



STOCKED

IN ALL SIZES

AND QUALITIES

WITH LONG

OR SHORT

LEGS. ONCE

WORN ALWAYS

WORK.

J. T. SHAW
SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR.
Tel. 692. Next Door Hongkong Hotel.

THE PHARMACY

(FLETCHER & CO.)
QUEEN'S ROAD.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF
ENGLISH SOAPS AND TOILET WATERS.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

French Firm, Established 1863.

Quality, Variety, Perfection.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. (of China), Ltd.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

Telegrams, "Sparkless." Telephone 518

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.

(BRANCHES AT HANKOW, DAIRIN AND TIENTSIN.)

Representatives Throughout China for and affiliated with
THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LTD., LONDON.
Wilton Engineering Works, Birmingham.
(Electrical Fans, Motors, Pumps, Switch Gears, etc.)
Gerrard-Robertson Electric Lamp Co., Ltd., London.
(Gas, Oil and Carbon Filament Lamps, Radiator Lamps.)
Fraser & Chalmers Engineering Works, Ltd., Perth.
(Steam Turbine Sets, Conveying and Mining Plants.)
Pirelli-General Cable Works, Southampton.
(Cables, Wires, Flexible, Insulating Materials, Tapes.)
Chamberlain & Eocham, Ltd., Birmingham.
(Meters for Home Service, Power and Traction Purposes.)
Salford Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.
(Electrical Instruments of All Descriptions.)
Peel-Comer Telephone Works, Ltd., Coventry.
(Complete Telephone Installations, Switch Board, Telephones.)
Comber-Warburton & Co., Ltd., Coventry.
(Magnetos for Cars and Aeroplanes.)
Express Lift Co., Ltd., London.
(Electric Passenger & Cargo Lifts.)
Foster-Pan and Carbon Works, Birmingham.
(Electric Fans, Ventilating Motors, Carbon Brushes.)
Art Metal and Steel Conduit Works, Birmingham.
(Lighting Fixtures, Steel Conduit and Accessories.)
LARGE STOCKS CARRIED IN CHINA OF ALL ELECTRICAL MATERIALS
AND ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER BEER

RAINIER

AMERICAN PALE BEER.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LD.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HANDLEY PAGE

MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES

HANDLEY PAGE LTD.

Orickwood, London, N.W. 2.

Sole Agents for China:

PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.

Sub-Agents for Hongkong and South China:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,

Hongkong

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, August 27, 1920,
at 12 o'clock (noon),
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
(For Account of the Concerned).

The Wreck of the
S.S. "CHIYO MARU,"
as she now lies off the Lema Islands.

Terms: Cash on fall of hammer when
the wreck will be at purchaser's risk.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 29, 1920.

Burglar and Fire-resisting

SAFES

"Prevention is better
than Cure."

The Undersigned have just
received a new consignment of
Milner's Safes.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Duddell Street.

NOTICE.

I beg to inform my Customers and
the General Public that I have
returned to the Colony and established
myself as a Milliner and General Draper
at No. 4, D'Almeida Street and will
carry on business as before under the
style and firm name of HIPTOOLA &
CO.

I am showing new goods of the most
fashionable and latest styles and ask
my old patrons and constituents to
extend their support as done in the
past.

Inspection is cordially invited.

HIPTOOLA,
Milliner and Draper.

Hongkong, July 29, 1920.

St. John's Cathedral

MONDAY, Aug. 16th.

at 9.15 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL

VOALISTS

Mr. E. T. CROCKER,
Mr. HOWARD FREEDMAN.THE CLEANING OF
SUMMER FROCKS

is an important matter and we make
a specialty of refreshing, light
Frocks and Costumes so that they
keep clean longer than when treated
by ordinary methods.

Our processes are thorough and
reliable. Our facilities and re-
sources enable us to carry out all
work quickly and our charges are
really reasonable.

Write for Price List and See!

"JUST LIKE NEW"

A Suit cleaned and pressed in the
"Diamond Way" really does look
"Just like new." All spots, stains
and other marks of wear are removed
and the shape is restored by careful
tailor-pressing.

Cleaners & Dyers.

The Diamond Dyeing and
Drycleaning Co.

Agent CASSIM AHMED.

General Draper,
32, 34, Wellington Street.

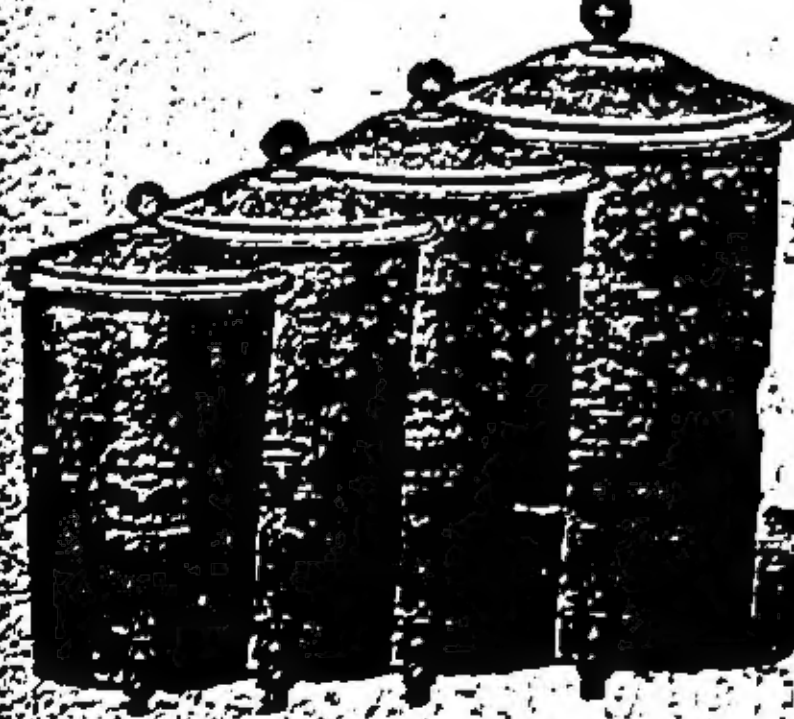
Branch 25, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Just arrived

a large assortment of

FILTERS

1, 2 Gallons up to 4 gallons



C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

Nos. 20 & 22 Des Voeux Road Central.

Established 1900

INTIMATIONS

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO
BE WITHOUT THEM.

JUST received a large Consignment
of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive
food for Infants which keeps good in
quality during Hot weather (2) LAC-
TOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the
foods of Infants and Dyspeptics (3)
MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSEC-
TICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying
Flies, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all
other Insect Pests in Summer days, and
(4) JOHN CARLIS GOLDEN
FLEECER, MAGIC and CINDERELLA
SOAPS for keeping everything clean in
Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. In-
spection and Enquiries are cordially
invited.

SHU FUNG TAI & CO.,

Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
Nos. 47 & 49, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 1231.

理代泰豐號

LAWN
GRASS SEEDS

Grass is Mother Nature's
Carpet provided to cover
the ground. If there is
an abundance of soft
green grass your home
will not only be more
pleasing but it will also
be more valuable.

GRACE & CO.,

DEALERS IN FLOWER AND
VEGETABLE SEEDS, POSTAGE
STAMPS, TOYS, &c.
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 620. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear.

MADE
TO
ORDER

OHERRY & CO.,

PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

MASSAGE HALL

Graduate from Nagasaki Massage School.

MRS. BAN INOUECHI

Phone No. 164.

25, Stanley Street,
1st Floor.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage

ONLINE and
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH"
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
on

FRIDAY

August 13, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at
No. 18, Ice House Street,
Top Floor.

THE

Valuable Household Furniture,
etc., etc.,
therein contained.

PRACTICALLY NEW

Comprising—

Fumed Teak Dining Room Suite,
Cutlery, Plate Silver Gilt Articles,
Glass Ware, Dinner and Tea Services,
etc., Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs,
Pictures, Heavy Bronzes, Vases and
few lots Curio, Curtains and Cushions,
White Enamelled Bed Room Suite,
Bed and Table Linen, Curtains, Blankets,
(all practically new).

Also

Fumed Teakwood Bed Room Suites,
(Double and Single Beds), Toilet Sets,
Dishes, etc., Bath Room, Pantry, and
Kitchen Utensils, (new Store).

Terms—Cash.

On view from Thursday, 12th
August 2 p.m.

Catalogues may be had on application
to the Undersigned.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 6, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

TUESDAY

August 17, 1920, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED
BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, etc., etc.,
comprising—

Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new),
Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One
Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture,
comprising Teakwood White Enamelled
Twin Bedsteads, large and small Ward-
robes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Wash-
stands, etc., (fumed Teakwood), Side-
boards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining
Tables and Chairs, etc., Dinner
Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath
Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,
Electric Bedding Lamps and Fans,
Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a
quantity of blackwood Furniture, Side
Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Picture,
Carpets, new and second-hand.

Also

One Good Piano, (by Allison, London),
1 Enamelled Bath, American Ice Chest,
1 Risha, and 1 large Tintin Carpet,
(new).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 11, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

TUESDAY

August 17, 1920, commencing at 2.30
p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A Small Consignment of
WHITE GOODS, etc., etc.,
Comprising—

Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts,
Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath
Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg
and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table
Covers, Crochet, and Drawnwork
Flies, Table Cloths, Linen Damask
Services.

Also

A few lots of Bellow Valises, Kit
Bags, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases.
And
Two Pairs Prismatic Binoculars.
(All new goods and in small lots.)
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 11, 1920.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS,
\$1. FREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents
for 3 insertions.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—No. 1 Stewart Terrace,
St. The Peak. Apply to Hum-
phreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell

PUBLIC AUCTION

on

FRIDAY, August 20, 1920,
at 3 p.m.,

at

their Sales Rooms, Ice House Street,
Hongkong

the

Valuable Leasehold Property
known as

Inland Lot No. 2127 (No. 17, Broad-
wood Road, Happy Valley)

consisting of a

Desirable 5 roomed BUNGALOW
and Garden.

PARTICULARS

The property is held under Crown
Lease for 75 years from 1st April 1913,
at an annual Crown Rent of \$75, and
contains an area of 13,300 square feet.

The premises are occupied on a
monthly tenancy.

For further particulars, orders to
view and conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors etc.,

Messrs. C. E. WARREN & Co.,
Architects etc.,
or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 10, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions from THE CUSTODIAN
OF THE PROPERTY TO sell by Public
Auction,

on

SATURDAY

August 14, 1920, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

Silver Tea Sets, Vases, Bowls, etc.,
Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery, One
Sextant and 3 Clocks, Three Albums of
Stamps, (now on view)

And

Several lots of Wine.

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, August 10, 1920.

INTIMATIONS.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

SECOND NIGHT FETE

TO-NIGHT

(THURSDAY), the 12th inst.
Commencing at 9 p.m. Sharp.

String Band in attendance.

Programme:

150 yards Challenge Race between
Messrs. J. JOHNSON, G. JACK, D. LUNG
& D. LUNG.

Ladies' Dress Race,
Ladies' Two Lengths Handicap,
Girls' & Boys' Handicap.

Members' Race,
Open High Dive,
Water Polo Match.

R. C. WITCHELL

Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, August 10, 1920.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE
DOLLAR per Share for the six
months ending 30th June 1920, will be
PAYABLE on TUESDAY, August 10th,
on which date Dividend Warrants may
be obtained on application at the Com-
pany's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from TUES-
DAY, August 3rd to TUESDAY,
August 10th, both days inclusive,
during which period no Transfer of
Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN ARNOLD,

Secretary.
Hongkong, July 17, 1920.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU- FACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE
DOLLAR (\$1.) per share for
account 1920 will be payable on
WEDNESDAY, the 25th August,
1920. Shareholders are requested
to apply for Dividend Warrants at
the Company's Office, St. George's
Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from
Saturday, 21st August, 1920, to
Wednesday, the 25th August, 1920,
both days inclusive.

SEEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 10, 1920.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

WE have installed an additional
TELEPHONE and clients can
now ring up No. 482 or 3552.

ARE YOU GOING ON A JOURNEY?

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diar-
rhoea Remedy should be packed in
your hand luggage when going on a
journey. Change of water, diet and
temperature all tend to produce bowel
trouble, and this medicine cannot be
secured on board the train or steamship.
It may save much suffering and in-
convenience if you have it handy. For sale
by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE HYTHE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, August 10th.

The Hythe Conference, finished at noon.
A short afternoon sitting, was held owing
to the receipt of further communications
from Soviet sources. Afterwards Mr.
Lloyd George and Mr. Millerand returned
to their respective capitals. The former
upon his departure was "accorded" an
ovation.

It is officially stated that the Allies are
in complete agreement with regard to the
action to be taken in reference to the
Polish situation, subject, however, in the
case of Great Britain to the approval of
Parliament.

It is understood that the Allies are deter-
mined to support the Poles by technical
advice, munitions and also possibly, by
Naval measures, but Allied troops will not
be employed.

Furthermore it is semi-officially explained
that the Government for three months
has done its utmost to induce Russia to
come to terms with a view to removing the
serious condition of affairs in Eastern
Europe, but the Russians appear deter-
mined to crush the Poles and impose upon
Poland a form of Government to which the
great majority Poles strongly object.

The Allies feel it to be their duty to do every-
thing possible to enable the Poles to main-
tain their independence, because Poland
was created by the Treaty of Versailles.
Nevertheless, the issue must largely de-
pend upon the ability of the Poles them-
selves, with such help as has already been
mentioned, to repel Russian attacks. The
conference at Hythe between the Poles
and Russians is being held on the 11th
inst. If the latter then indicate a willingness
to make reasonable terms, different con-
siderations will apply.

It is probable that Messrs. Krasin &
Kameneff will be permitted to remain in
London until after the 11th in order that
the Government may learn what occurs at
Minsk. In the event of the Minsk negotia-
tions failing, it is likely that the Govern-
ment will ask Messrs. Krasin & Kameneff
to leave Great Britain on the ground that
it is impossible to negotiate with them
while the Allies are simultaneously taking
steps to assist the Poles.

LONDON, August 10th.

The Labour Conference's decision un-
derstandingly is an indication to the
Government that a new war would mean a
general strike throughout the country.

A prominent labour leader declares that
the decision was not only a threat, but a
decision which will materialise if necessary.
The conference's decision was based on the
assumption that the Government would
refuse to accept the terms of the conference
resolution. The extreme wing urged
immediate "direct action," but the moder-
ates, although equally favouring a firm
attitude, secured the adoption of a more
constitutional procedure.

LONDON, August 9th.

The Labour Conference held in the House
of Commons passed the following resolu-
tion:—

"This joint conference, representing the
Trades Union Congress, the Labour Party
and the Parliamentary Labour Party,
feels certain that a war is being engineered
between the Allied Powers and Soviet
Russia over Poland and declares that
such a war will be an intolerable crime
against humanity. It, therefore, warns
the Government that the whole industrial
power of organised workers will be used
to defeat this war. That the executive
committees of the affiliated organisations
throughout the country be summoned to
hold themselves ready to present immedi-
ately to London for a national confer-
ence, that they be advised to instruct
their members to "down tools" on in-
structions from that national conference;
and that a Council be immediately con-
stituted to take such steps as may be
necessary to carry this decision into
effect."

LONDON, August 10th.

Nothing is so far known regarding last
night's Cabinet meeting, but the Daily
Express endeavours to lift a corner of
the veil by declaring that there is no more
danger of war between Great Britain and
Russia. New representations will be made
to the Soviet, and, if the Russians keep
their pledges to maintain the integrity of
Poland, the outstanding difficulties are
capable of solution. Further speculation
is, however, useless for the moment, pending
Mr. Lloyd George's statement in the
House of Commons this afternoon and the
result of the Russo-Polish negotiations at
Minsk to-morrow. There is undoubtedly
an optimistic feeling in this connection in
the Labourite "Council of Action," which
meets Mr. Lloyd George at noon to-day,
but as the question of war may be practi-
cally ruled out, there is every likelihood
that the Premier will be able to give satis-
factory assurances.

LONDON, August 10th.

The House of Commons was crowded and
members warmly cheered Mr. Lloyd George
on entering the House. Mr. Krasin and
Mr. Kameneff were in the Strangers' Gallery.
Mr. Lloyd George, at the outset, expressed
himself still hopeful of peace, but in view
of the fact that the House was rising at the
end of the week, he proposed to indicate
the Government's intentions in certain con-
tingencies. In the course of a brief re-
statement of the position, he repeated the
opinions voiced on earlier occasions that the
Polish attack was not justified—(Labour
cheers.)

LONDON, August 9th.

The Lords have passed the second read-
ing of the Restoration of Order in Ireland
Bill.

In the course of the debate an elderly
gentleman from the place allotted to Irish
Councillors created a mild sensation. He
exclaimed, "If you pass this bill, you may
kill England, but not Ireland." He then
walked out of the House. It is understood
that the interrupter was an Irish Privy
Councillor named Carlisle.

LONDON, August 9th.

Five battered ex-German warships, in-
cluding the dreadnought *Ost Friesland*
and the cruiser *Frankfurt*, have arrived
and are anchored in the Hudson where they
were opened to the public.

NEW YORK, August 10th.

ARCHBISHOP MANNIX.

The *Baltic* has arrived at Liverpool. The
passengers declare that Archbishop Mannix
was taken off forcibly by a warship's
boarding party at 4 o'clock in the morning.
It was declared that he would not be al-
lowed to go to Liverpool, Manchester, or
Glasgow.

LONDON, August 10th.

Leaders of the Women Suffrage movement
are informed from Nashville, Tennessee,
that enough votes have been pledged in
the State Legislature to ensure the passage
of the Women's Suffrage Bill at the forth-
coming special session. This will automa-
tically bring women's suffrage into force
throughout the United States, since with
the adoption of a number of the other
States the Tennessee vote provides the
required majority.

LONDON, August 10th.

The Commons have adopted the resolu-
tion authorizing the payment of £100,000
as the Government's share to the Guar-
antee-Fund in connection with the forth-
coming British Empire Exhibition.

Mr. Kellaway, stating the resolution,
said that there was no better way of cele-
brating the great part played by the
Empire in the war than holding in
London this exhibition of the
Empire's manifold resources and of the
activities of its peoples. The guarantee
was conditional on the guarantee of
£200,000 being forthcoming from private
sources. There was every reason to believe
that the sum would be found. It was nec-
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new markets, and our greatest hope in that
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AMERICA AND ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, August 9th.

Colonel House, who is now in London, has
telegraphed to the *Philadelphia Public
Ledger* an article in which he commends
for American consideration the suggestion
by an influential English statesman for the
suppression of the Anglo-Japanese
Treaty by an Anglo-American-Japanese
Chinese Treaty for the purpose of avoiding
friction among the Powers principally in-
terested in the Pacific. Colonel House
submits that no action would be taken in-
consistent with the League of Nations.

Colonel House describes the Anglo-
Japanese Note to the League on the Agree-
ment as "an important but baffling official
document which raises wonderment at the
extent of its full scope," and says that
American diplomacy in the Far East has
been centred for nearly two decades upon
the clarification of the relations between the
two great Asiatic Naval Powers there and its
effect upon America's future in the Pacific.
Colonel House declares that a feeling of
"deep uneasiness has always brooded over the
whole question."

Colonel House refers to the most un-
expected decision of Great Britain and
Japan, after long and secret negotiations,
to put the whole matter before the League
of Nations in a way frequently interpreted
as tantamount to a practical abolition of
the Agreement, at least in the form so far
known. Colonel House welcomes the action,
and says that the question is now raised
whether the Note of July 5th constitutes a
new international agreement, between the
two nations, which must be registered, and
expresses American curiosity to know the
exact text of the old agreement and whether
the joint Anglo-Japanese action has effected
a fundamental modification in it. He is
of opinion that none of the Powers on the
council are able or interested in forcing
the clarification desired by the United
States. He believes it is probable that the
full scope of this Note, which is so vital
to America's whole Far Eastern policy, will
therefore, remain a mystery.

LONDON, August 10th.

The death is announced of Professor
Edward Kitchin, F.R.C., at one time Pro-
fessor of Chemistry, Imperial College of
Agriculture, Tokyo.

SIAMSE PRINCE DIES IN PARIS.

PARIS, August 10th.

The death is announced of Prince
Rajabur (Dirokrit), son of the late King
of Siam, as the result of an operation. He
was the Minister of Agriculture in Siam.

MR. SHAW'S RELATIONS WITH
JAPANESE.

LONDON, August 10th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Cecil
Parry asked a question as regards the al-
leged attempt of the Japanese police to board
the British steamer *Kuini*, owned by Mr.
G. L. Shaw, with the object of arresting
Koreans suspected of being on it and the
subsequent attempt to raid Mr. Shaw's
house for a similar reason.

Mr. Cecil Parry further replied that the
Japanese Consul-General at London had
justly complained of Mr. Shaw's sym-
pathetic attitude towards Korean agitators. It
was alleged that Mr. Shaw kept one of the
upper rooms in his house at Avington as an
asylum for Koreans plotting against the
Japanese and allowed Koreans the use of
his steamers as a means of flight and com-
munication with the Korean Provisional
Government at Shanghai.

The British Consul-General, consequently,
privately warned Mr. Shaw to be careful.
The British Ambassador at Tokyo, who
had reported on the subject fully did not
mention the story as regards the alleged
attempt to board the steamer or raid Mr.
Shaw's house.

THE STRANDING OF THE "SUKI
MARU."

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MARRIAGES.

EDE-WARDE.—On June 30, at Sevenoaks, Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Montague Ede, son of Mr. and Mrs. Montague Ede, Hongkong, to Alice Enderica, youngest child of the late Alec Warde and Mrs. Crude.

SHEEHY-FITZGIBBON.—July 1, Brook Green, Robert Keating Sheehy, Fortwilliam, Charleville, Co. Cork, to Marjorie, daughter of J. B. FitzGibbon (formerly Chinese Customs) and Mrs. FitzGibbon.

TOMLINSON-BURKE.—June 22, at Wandsworth, John George, only son of Mr. Tomlinson, Peterborough, to Ada Patricia, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burke, Wandsworth Common, London.

DEATH.

NEWLAND.—On June 27, in hospital, at Baghdad, Captain H. O. Newland, son of the late Major H. O. Newland, of Singapore, aged 46 years.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUG. 12, 1920.

WAGES OF TEACHING.

The game of enticing people out here to work for wages that will most assuredly prove insufficient and cause discontent and half-hearted service still goes on. Hongkong in the Scottish Educational Journal asks for ten assistant mistresses, trained and certificated, preferably university graduates, qualified to teach French, Drawing, Singing, etc., for a probationary salary of £250, £270, £270, and after that (if they haven't got married or left in despair) they may get £280, rising by tens to £350. Ten years in Hongkong, to draw less than \$146 a month at the last! How and where are they going to live on that? How are they going to manage during the first three years of probation, on a hundred a month? They want clothes, music, books; they want open air recreation; they need these things, the cost of which in Hongkong we all know. Comparison with wages offered at home suggests that the only inducement likely to make them come is the desire to travel and see the world.

It is not fair to "trade on that" more over and over, from the point of view of educational results, it is not wise. We have a special and natural interest in the teaching profession, since we regard them as fellow workers. We, too, are trying to teach. If only sociologically. Our class will not suffer instruction. Shanghai in *The Athenaeum* asks for two assistant masters in the public school for boys—Oxford or Cambridge graduates, with government certificates and trained teachers' diplomas, with experience—and it offers 287½ taels a month. Mercantile assistants in Shanghai would turn up their noses at such pay. Highly qualified men should be paid for "knowing how," as well as for the work they do. Perhaps you do not know the anecdote to which that is an allusion. A profiteer who had undergone an operation demurred at the specialist's fee of \$500, and demanded an itemized account. It was rendered, thus:

To operation \$150
knowing how \$350
Total \$500.00

The expense of learning to "know how" is great, and has to be recouped. It is one of the insolent absurdities of the current system that a man who merely knows how to bargain, to buy some article cheap and sell it dear, should be allowed to sit on a Municipal Council or Board of Education and dictate the terms to be offered to a man of brains who has devoted years to the study of his profession.

POLICE REGISTRATION.

The newly arrived person in Hongkong must register with the Police, answering on a form the various questions they put. If you change your address from one part of Hongkong to another, you are supposed to notify the Police. There is a penalty if you don't.

Yesterday a Portuguese who had been a few days here, and said he didn't know about it, was fined. His case has taught us that nobody knows what it is for. Isn't that queer, that we keep up a war-time, Red Tab trick, without knowing why?

The Magistrate didn't know. He asked if it were meant to keep out the Germans.

The Police didn't know. They replied that it was "hard to say." It was started during the war, in connection with general military

service (to catch conscription dodgers?) and was being kept on now to keep out bad characters.

We don't know, or we would tell you.

How does that Police statement strike you, that this dodge was started for one purpose, in war time, and is being "kept on" for quite another purpose, still? Try and get the full complexion of it. It is as if the Government, to catch the Hongkong tiger, had dug a hole and put a stake in it. Long after the tiger has been shot, the hole is kept open, and the stake sharpened, to catch critics. By what decision of our Legislative Council? By whose authority? By what order of what Governor?

For what purpose? We cannot swallow that about keeping out bad characters, for Hongkong's full of 'em. We have a little list. Beach-combers beg from, and badge us just as usual—we notice no diminution of their number. Why good characters should be put to all this trouble and annoyance for the sake of a few hypothetical bad ones we cannot see. We don't believe it is that at all.

The Magistrate doesn't know what it's for. We don't. The Police don't. The public will applaud the unofficial M.L.C. who first puts a straight question to the Government on this point.

It is not, you will understand, in any way inconveniencing us. We have filed our form and are done with the business—unless we move to a palace on the Peak or a hotel in Wanchai-chong, either of which is possible. But we have the idea of it, on patriotic grounds, because it is so very characteristically German. Or Japanese. Foreign. Not English. Every time we set down to the piano to sing "Britons never never never," we think of that Regulering Polizei and there's another Last Chord to sing about. We murmur strong and juicy vocabularies about the official or officials responsible that we would not be allowed to print, and we mean every one of them. We loathe a Briton who can contemplate such a regulation in a British community without getting mad about it. As for one who would defend it, in our presence—well, we hope he never will try.

TRADE RETURNS.

We presume that the general reader will not be interested in the trade and shipping returns of this Colony for the second quarter of 1920, as issued by the Government printers, for the reason that the general reader would not be able to make head or tail of them. We cannot, without devoting more time to them than they are worth. Those who think they could understand them and get the hang of them may get the book itself for three dollars, and the children could play with it after they are done with it. The values given are in Sterling, and were got by translating the April returns at exchange 4s. 11d., the May returns at 4s. 6d., and the June returns at 4s. 6d., and these again have to be reckoned as f.o.b. for exports and c.i.f. for imports. As even the quantities are approximate, we fail to see what is to be gained by hiring a chartered accountant to restate them in simpler terms. As for trying to understand them ourselves, even if we had had the time, we should have been discouraged by the incoherent statement on page 6 that Australia includes Samoa. "It doesn't, you know."

LOCAL DIVORCE.

One of our morning contemporaries apparently does not study the editorial writings of the *China Mail* as attentively as they deserve. Referring to local divorce, it says "apparently discussion of this subject has not been thought worth while in this important Colony." We can assure our contemporary that on at least three separate occasions during the last two years the subject has been adequately treated in these columns; and if it cares to call at our office to look at our files, we hope to be able to satisfy it that everything pertinent of value that it says in this morning's editorial has already been uttered by us, and more. This, of course, is said merely in defence of our own reputation, and in no way to discourage the good work in which we are now glad to find our contemporary co-operating. We shall take the earliest opportunity of suggesting privately to our contemporary why Hongkong has lagged so strangely behind Singapore in this matter, and later on—if we find our Legislators still reluctant to do their duty, we shall consider the advisability of printing a few indiscreet home truths.

THE JAPANESE PASSPORT INCIDENT.

We offer an unsolicited apology to the Japanese. We are always telling our readers to take all they find in the Press generally cum grano salis, knowing that true

stories are as rare as four-leaved shamrock. Yet we accepted the story about an Antung merchant named Shaw being arrested and imprisoned merely for forgetting his passport. There was some excuse for us. We know Japanese Red Tape, and have suffered annoyances from it. We know how finicky they are about formalities. And we were, and are, co-operating in the commonsense crusade against passports generally. But now it is clear from a Reuter telegram that the case of G. L. Shaw of Antung involves more than a slight passport irregularity. One of our Consuls had had to warn him against political meddling with matters that were not his business. If he has been encouraging the Koreans in Shin Fae activities against the Japanese, he deserves all he may get. We withdraw our previous remarks on this case, and offer respectfully to our Japanese Allies the head of Mr. G. L. Shaw on a charger.

THE MANNIX AFFAIR.

We really ought to avoid comment on the affair of Archbishop Mannix, because we are caught between two lemmas. We are convinced that the action of the Government in preventing him from landing on the free shores of England is unconstitutional; and we are equally convinced that priests should be discouraged from meddling with politics. We are not clear as to what it was that this Joss Paniantrum said to offend, but whatever it was, he had the right to land in England, and to remain unmolested so long as he broke no law. That is the first lemma. On the other hand, we all know the grave and great mischief that follows whenever priests gain political influence. Polemics plus superstition sway men to undesirable excesses, and under the protection of their "cloth" the sly black robes can carry on safely where other and worthier agitators are brought up with a round turn. That is our second lemma. The two together make the dilemma that we might have shirked, but haven't. Our solution is to wait until the Government has repressed Mannix, and then repress the Government for repressing him.

FOR SCHOOLBOYS.

You can say "ther ar, three tooze, t-o, t-o-o, and t-w-o, in the English language," but how can you write it, without adopting the phonetic device as above? A story going the rounds of the Press says that a teacher ordered a boy to write the spoken sentence, and that when the schoolboy asked him how it could be done, the teacher admitted that it could not be done. Was he right? To write "there are three 2s." is not right, because 2 does not represent to or too. To write "three tooze" is not right, for there is no such word as tooze in the lexicon. The sentence as spoken, is it good English? Most people would say it is. But it really is a loose, colloquial way of saying "there is one sound in the spoken language that is spelled in three different ways in the written language, namely, to, too, and two." That is the most nearly exact way of conveying the thought. The other is ambiguous, and therefore not good English. So we conclude that there is no good sentence of spoken English that cannot be given an equally good written form.

THE POLISH JOB.

Now we know where we are. The Allied Usurpers at Hythe have decided to help the Poles, and not to help them. Help have they none to give, but such help as they have they offer. They will give (go on giving) munitions. They may give naval assistance. But they will not send soldiers. (Technical advice means sending officers.) It is a hopeful sign that the "complete agreement" of the Hythe conspirators is "subject, in the case of Great Britain, to the approval of Parliament." It is a less hopeful sign that the Champion Welsh Gasbag should have expressed himself still hopeful of peace, for that is a clear indication that he has promised the French to scheme for the war they want. By Parliamentary decision, by the clearly expressed voice of the country, by the hypocritical admissions of the political tricksters themselves, we have peace. We are at peace. Why should Lloyd George hope for what we've got? The phrase is to prepare us for the war they are trying to engineer, in the interests of bond holders. The alleged "confused position" is quite simple and clear, really. Realizing that they have been used as catpaws, the disillusioned Poles are now in treaty with the British. The Hythe decision (to help and yet not to help) is a hasty device to stave off these negotiations.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Morning Post Dyer fund on July 20 was nearly £13,000.

Forty persons were banished from the F.M.S. during June.

One Chinese died from cerebrospinal fever in Hongkong on Tuesday.

Sir Percy Scott obtained judgment in the action against Vickers. About £300,000 was mentioned as involved.

The Victoria Cafe has reopened under the name of the New Victoria Cafe. It is honouring the meal tickets that were sold previously. The food is good, and business seems brisk.

The exhibition of timber grown within the British Empire, which has been organised by the Department of Overseas Trade, was opened on July 5, among the exhibits being samples of North Borneo timber.

In view of the hordes of pirates operating in the river near Nnamoon, Kongsmoon, the Military Administration has telegraphed the Commander of Kongsmoon, ordering him to be on the look-out for them.

The announcement is made of the death of Mrs. Cornwallis West, who was condemned by the committee of inquiry for trying to influence the War Office to injure the career of a young officer in 1917.

So many cases of kidnapping have occurred of late in the vicinities of Three Eye and Five Eye Bridges, Canton, that the Police Bureau has detailed several detectives for duty there. It is hoped that the kidnappers will soon be captured.

On August 7, a gang of bandits, more than a thousand strong, attacked the Defence Bureau, in Chin Hoi Tau, Pun-yu, with the result that many of the bandits and eleven soldiers were killed, four soldiers were wounded and more than twenty soldiers are missing.

The death in London is announced of the mother of St. Marconi the telegraphic engineer and inventor of wireless, Annie Fenwick Jameson-Marconi, widow of Giuseppe Marconi, of Villa Griffone, Bologna. She was of an Irish family. Her distinguished son was born at Bologna in 1874.

As a protest against the steady influx of Chinese and Hindus into New Zealand, Auckland (North Island on New Zealand) waterside workers have decided not to work on any vessels carrying such people. The workers complain that Chinese are ousting Europeans from the fruit trade.

Queen's College of Hongkong has turned out many active men for work in Canton. Last Sunday, upon the call of Mr. Ho Kim Ng, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Canton, an informal gathering was held at the Western Hotel to plan to organize all former students of that institution now there, reports the local paper.

Recording the departure for Home of Lieut. Ferrarini, the Italian airman, the *Japan Gazette* remarks: Some Japanese papers note that he was excited over the disagreeable treatment accorded him by some sections, though he was deeply impressed by the warm receptions given him by the public. He did not contribute his machine to the Japanese Army.

The *Evening News* understands that the whole of the Zeppelin Company's secret processes, patents, plant, and material have been bought by the Goodrich Tire Co. of Ohio. The firm is about to begin the construction of airships on a big scale. A number of British experts have been engaged to advise them. The firm, which will build airships both for passenger and military work, is understood to have received substantial encouragement from the American Government.

Epidemics of attempted railway wrecking have been prevailing in Japan recently. On July 24 near Higo, says the *Kobe Herald*, a watchman found several sleepers (or ties) on the rails. They had evidently been placed there by someone for the purpose of causing a railway accident. On the same day 15 sleepers were found on the railway near Sandacho. Another lot of 10 sleepers was found near the Miyaji tunnel, Ohzuka, all in Aichi prefecture. It is believed the three lots were placed in position by the same man.

Japanese papers relate a curious story concerning a visitor—a young man with sinister designs—to the residence of Mr. Shimada Saburo, leader of the Kenseikai party, and recently prominent in connection with the impeachment of Ministers alleged to have "rigged" the market by speculation. An interview being denied him, he "asked leave to remain on the premises until day-break," and this request being also refused, the young visitor rejoined two companions who were at hand near the house. It was noticed that the youth carried a pistol.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

On account of quarantine, the C. P. O. S. s. "Monteagle" will now sail at noon on Tuesday next, August 17.

The late Mr. Herbert Fullerton Dent, of Surbiton Surrey, and of Canton, left estate of the gross value of £23,564.

A new bullet, it is said, is being experimented with, the object in view being the further lowering of trajectory and the lengthening of point-blank range.

Lieut. A. E. Martin, a prize-winner at Bisley last year, was married at Bisley on July 6 to Miss May Christie, daughter of Mr. Dugald Christie, of Mukden, Manchuria.

The funeral of the Empress Eugenie took place at Farnborough Hill on July 20. Their Majesties the King and Queen, Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain, the ex-King Manuel of Portugal and Queen Augustine Victoria were present.

The marriage of M. Raoul Rodenfuser, agent in Hongkong of the Messageries Maritimes Cie, to Mademoiselle Yvonne Leclaire, daughter of M. and Madame Eugene Leclaire, of Myrtle Bank, the Peak, takes place at St. Joseph's Church at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Canton, is paying particular attention to the education of the Canton citizens. Plans have been formulated to organize, in the city, a lecturing squad, a library, a museum, a school reform association and a public lower primary school for the poor people in the villages near Canton.

Flight-Officer Alexander J. Macqueen, of No. 12 Squadron, the only air squadron now in the Army of Occupation, was accidentally killed on 5th inst. at Cologne, whilst flying. In the early stages of the war he was an officer on board a P. & O. boat, and once, when the vessel was attacked by a submarine in the Mediterranean he took charge of the gun and succeeded in sinking the submarine.

Major-General Sir W. G. B. Western, K.C.M.G., who has just gone on retired pay, passed his regimental service in the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, the 2nd Battalion of which he commanded when it was in China and the Straits Settlements some time before the late war. He had field service in the Sudan, India, and South Africa, and served on the staff in the late war.

Recruiting for the Wiltshire Regiment—the 1st Battalion of which is at Dublin, "the Irish front," and the 2nd Battalion at Hongkong—is very good in its own recruiting ground, which embraces all Wiltshires. It is the proud boast of the Wiltshires that they are one of the most territorial of regiments, the recruits having had very seldom to go out of Wiltshire for recruits. When the Great War broke out about 90 per cent. of the 1st and 2nd Battalions were "Wiltshires" born men.

Dissatisfaction with the inventory of the estate of John A. Bell as presented by the executors, Edward Bell and Father Castrillo, has led Mrs. Ada Belyea, one of the beneficiaries, to appeal to the American Court Commissioner Shanghai, for an examination and report. John A. Bell, who died a few years ago, left his entire property to his wife, Mrs. Amy Bell. Mrs. Belyea was made an heir in the will of Mrs. Bell, also deceased. The Bell family has been closely connected with the Shanghai Building Company. Estimated approximately, the value of the estate is Tael 50,000.

Having been found on board H.M.S. "Foxglove" without permission, a coolie was yesterday sentenced by the Marine Magistrate (Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N.) to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. Captain E. Lovejoy, who proceeded, said that the defendant, who was found loitering near the Officers' cabins, had no business on board the ship. He was chased away, but when he returned a few minutes later, he was arrested and handed over to the police. The Captain asked that a serious view be taken of the matter, as there had been many larcenies on board the ship lately. Asked to explain his presence on board, the defendant said that he went to look for a friend who was employed on the ship.

We have already noted the advance in passage rates to the East and Far-East, which is stated to be due to the increased cost of working the passenger type of liner, says the *L. & C. Express* of July. At the same time, the unprecedented demand for passages, which was so pronounced a year ago, and particularly in the autumn, shows few signs of diminution. It is, indeed, far in excess of the supply, and intending passengers are asked either to expedite their departure by securing what accommodation is left for this month, or to defer sailing until November or December. Even then it is desirable that would-be passengers should register their wants as soon as possible.

SPECIAL - CABLES.

STABBING AFFRAY.

STUDENT'S DEATH.

YOUNG KOREAN ARRESTED.

[China Mail Special]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 11.

A youthful Korean stabbed and killed a Chinese student, the son of a member of Parliament in the French Concession. The student attempted to stop an altercation between the Korean and a ricksha coolie. The Korean has been arrested.

MOTOR FATALITY.

CHINESE KILLED.

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE.

[China Mail Special]

SHANGHAI, Aug. 11.

A. F. Ollerdesen was charged in the American Court with manslaughter. His automobile killed a Chinese employed by the Municipal Electricity Department. The case was adjourned for a week.

"MONTEAGLE" ARRIVES.

QUARANTINED FOR CHOLERA.

NO AMERICAN MAIL.

The C.P.O.S. s. "Monteagle" has been placed in quarantine by the local authorities until Sunday. This action is due to the occurrence of a case of cholera, a Chinese fireman falling a victim to the disease and dying a day before the ship reached Hongkong. No American or Canadian mails were brought by the "Monteagle," which sailed July 10 from Vancouver before the American government had adjusted matters. The Japan and Shanghai mails brought by the "Monteagle" were taken delivery of by the Post Office, immediately on the arrival of the vessel and distributed at once.

ILLEGAL ARMS.

SEIZED IN A FLAT.

THREE PERSONS CHARGED.

Before Magistrate Hutchison this morning, Inspector Caygill charged two men and a woman with the unlawful possession of two daggers, two knives, and a revolver, and 12 rounds of ammunition, respectively. The men denied all knowledge of the daggers and knives. The woman pleaded guilty to possession of the revolver and ammunition.

The Inspector said that he visited No. 177 and No. 179 Portland Street, Yaumati, yesterday on information received, and found the weapons in the first floor of No. 177. He arrested the three defendants who were the occupants of the flat. He would like a remand in order that he might make enquiries to find out some more about the house and the defendants. The Inspector said that the Magistrate was entitled to grant him a three days' remand in police custody, but unfortunately, he could not ask for three days in this case as the third day fell on a Sunday and the defendants could not be brought to Court.

The Magistrate said that he could remand the defendants in police custody until Saturday, and then the Inspector could bring them up again and have a date fixed.

The Inspector said that that would suit him.

The Magistrate said: But of course I cannot remand them in police custody again after Saturday.

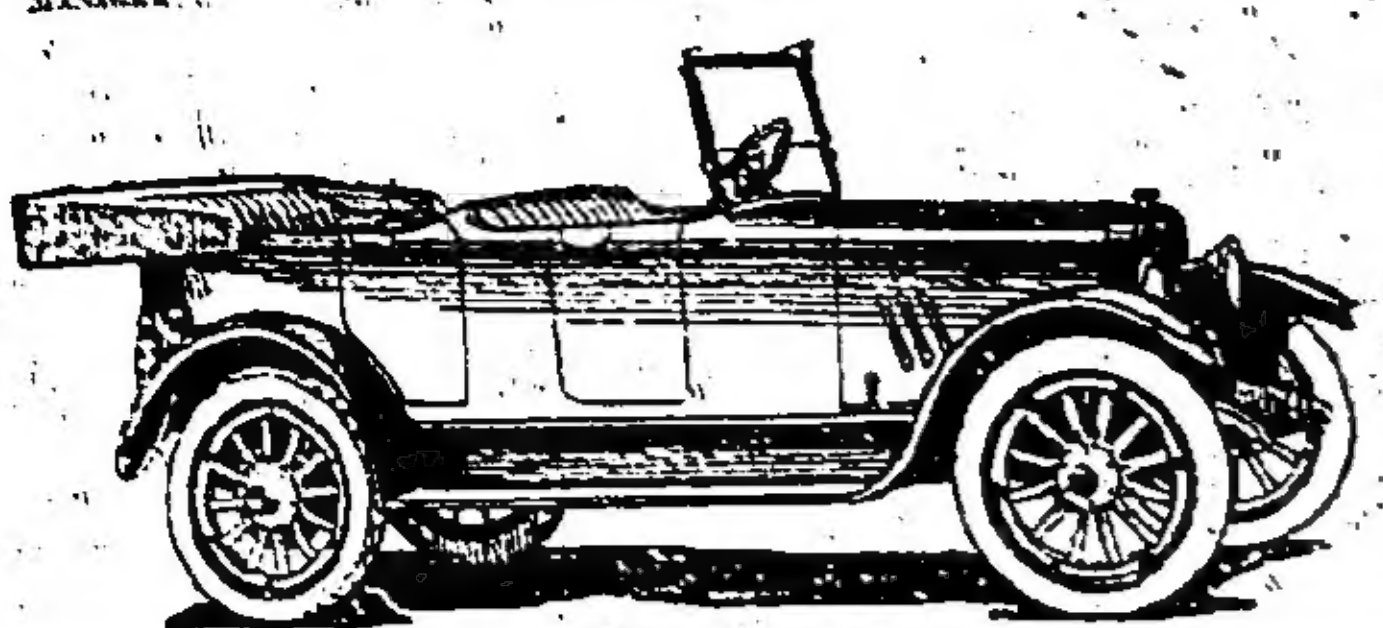
The Inspector: I don't want it, your Worship.

The Magistrate remanded the defendants in police custody until Saturday.

Sir John Randles, the Member for the Exchange Division of Manchester, and chairman of the Parliamentary Commercial Committee, has returned to the House from his six months' visit to the Far East. His object was to gather information of the state of commercial affairs for the guidance of the Inter-Allied Parliamentary Commercial Committee. He reports he had a most cordial and hospitable welcome from the Japanese Parliamentary and commercial classes. He impressed upon Japanese manufacturers the importance of respecting the priority of users of trade marks—a subject upon which Manchester has felt very strongly in the Chinese and other Far Eastern markets.

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THREE DAYS IN JAIL

HIMSELF TO BLAME.

Mr. C. F. Mason appeared before Magistrate Hutchison this morning, in connection with the case in which a Chinese was yesterday remanded on a charge of unlawful possession of \$55.

Counsel asked if the police had anything new to report about the case.

Inspector Kent replied in the negative. He said that he had not yet discovered a claimant for the money.

The Magistrate: The defendant is out on bail?

Mr. Mason: Yes, he was bailed out by the man who gave him the money. I have that man in Court as a witness.

Inspector Kent: Perhaps Mr. Mason will put that gentleman in the witness box? I should like to ask him some questions.

Mr. Mason: I have nothing to answer yet.

Inspector Kent: Very well, I will put in the evidence of arrest.

A *hukung* said that he was on duty in Stone Nullah Lane on Sunday when he saw the defendant approaching him. He noticed that the defendant's pockets were bulging and seemed very heavy. He stopped him outside a Chinese dispensary and searched him. In the defendant's breast pocket witness found a quantity of bank notes, while the left lower pocket was full of small change. When the defendant had seen witness approaching him, he had tried to run up the staircase of a house, but witness had seized him. The defendant could not give witness a satisfactory account as to how he came by the money, and witness took him to No. 2 Station.

Mr. Mason: Do you think I have a case to answer, your Worship?

The Magistrate: I am entitled to know how your client came by his money, Mr. Mason.

Mr. Mason: Oh yes, I admit that the onset of proof lies with the defence, your Worship. If you are not satisfied that the money was not stolen, I will put my client in the box, and his witness if necessary.

The Magistrate: I think I will hear your client, Mr. Mason.

Inspector Kent asked for permission to first put in the statement made by the defendant when he was charged by him at the station.

After examining the statement, Mr. Mason said that he had no objection to its going in, but he was not prepared to admit it without consulting his client.

The statement was put in.

Addressing Inspector Kent, the Magistrate asked if he really wanted to go on with the case, because he thought that a person who could raise \$50 bail against a \$56 charge, with that sum also in police hands, was not one who came within the provisions of the ordinance under which he was charged.

Inspector Kent: Someone else raised the bail for him, your Worship.

The Magistrate: Yes, but surely a person who could get someone to guarantee him to the extent of \$50, is not one of the rogue and vagabond class. However, if you want to proceed with the case, I have no objection.

Inspector Kent: I think we had better get to the bottom of it. He admitted to me that he was a hawker of lottery tickets.

Mr. Mason: I know nothing about that. I understand that he is a tailor by profession.

The defendant, in the witness box, said that he was a tailor. On Saturday his master gave him \$50 and told him to take it to a man in Wanchai, and ask the latter to take it to the country. He was on his errand when he was arrested.

Inspector Kent: Why did you not tell me so at the station?

Defendant: I was accused of selling lottery tickets, so I became frightened, and refused to speak.

The Magistrate: Who accused you? They did.

You did not admit it yourself?—No.

The Inspector: I did not accuse him of selling lottery tickets. After he had made his statement to me, I asked him if he got the money by selling lottery tickets.

Mr. Mason: And you scared him.

Inspector Kent: There is nothing to be scared about. It is not unlawful to possess the money after selling the tickets. Had he told me how he got the money, I would not have charged him. By keeping quiet

PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

AN IMPROBABLE EXCUSE.

THREE MONTHS' HARD.

A Sepoy of the Hongkong and Singapore Battalion, R.G.A., stationed in Kowloon, this morning charged a Chinese before Magistrate Smith with picking his pocket in Yau-mai yesterday and stealing \$10 in money. The complainant said that he chased and arrested the defendant.

The defendant made a complete denial of the charge. He said that he was walking past the barracks yesterday, when he was set upon by a number of Indian soldiers for no reason whatever. After giving him a sound beating, they took him to the station and charged him with picking a pocket.

The Magistrate disbelieved defendant's story and sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

LOCAL WEDDING.

CRISPIN-MARTIN.

The wedding was solemnised by the Rev. H. Copley-Moyle in St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, to-day of Mr. C. R. Crispin and Mrs. E. A. Martin, widow of the late Mr. T. H. Martin.

Mr. D. Neilson was best man and the bride, who was given away by Mr. A. G. Martin, her eldest son, was attended by Miss Marjorie May Martin and Miss C. Crispin as bridesmaids.

The bride wore a becoming grey-velvet dress with a picture hat to match, and the bridesmaids looked pretty in white embroidered silk dresses with hats to match.

After the ceremony, a reception was held in the Hongkong Hotel, where the customary toasts were honoured.

KINEMA NOTES.

At the Hongkong Theatre, the last and most deadly of the "Seven Sins" is being shown. On Saturday next "The Pretty Sister of Jose," a Paramount picture featuring Marguerite Clark, will be screened. "Patsy," a Fox production featuring June Caprice, has not yet arrived, but it is hoped that it will be included in next week's programme. New Vitaphone comedies will be shown.

and refusing information, he has himself to blame for being in a cell for three days.

The Inspector said that if the money was given to defendant by his master, he must know what it consisted of. He would like to put that question to him.

The Magistrate agreed.

Replying to the Inspector, the defendant said that the money was made up of \$30 in 10-cent pieces, one \$10 note, one \$1 note, and some loose coins.

The Inspector: He has not accounted for all the money. He said nothing about some 20-cent pieces.

The Magistrate: What did the loose coins consist of?

The defendant: 20 and 10-cent pieces. There were among them one "Dragon" 20-cent and several "Dragon" 10-cent pieces.

The Magistrate said that he thought that the charge against the defendant should not have been made out under that particular ordinance, which provided only for cases in which there was a suspicion of theft.

The Inspector said that there was a suspicion of theft, until the defendant explained himself in Court. Had he explained at the beginning, there would have been no charge against him. A person of the defendant's class with such a large sum of money on his person, and no satisfactory explanation as to how he came by it, was open to only one conclusion, and that was that he had stolen the money.

The Magistrate discharged the defendant.

Mr. Mason applied for the return of the \$50 and the bail money, and the Magistrate granted the application.

ST. GEORGE'S BONES.

AMUSING STORY OF A LIGHT HORSE CAPTURE.

The story of how the famous mosaic captured by the Light Horse in Palestine during the war came to Australia—owing, seemingly, to red tape regulations of the British authorities—was told by General Sir H. Chauvel to an amused audience at the Melbourne Town Hall, gathered for a public meeting held under the auspices of the Australian Board of Missions.

General Chauvel remarked, dryly, that there had been a good deal of talk about a mosaic found by the Australians, who had been credited with vandalism in removing the floor of a church, and even with making away with the bones of St. George. (Laughter.) The facts were that during the battle of Gaza the Australians had a signal station on a little hill in the Turkish position. Some of the signallers, when off duty, discovered pieces of coloured marble in the Turkish trenches, found that there was a mosaic under them, dug it out and reported to the senior chaplain (Rev. Maitland Woods).

The mosaic was dated about 626 A.D. No one had any claim to it, and it would never have been discovered had the Turks not cut a trench across it. Eventually it was dug up and sent to the base at Cairo. Then a story ran all over the place that Rev. Mr. Woods had stated that he had "discovered the bones of St. George." (Laughter.) That came about through there being a Greek inscription on the mosaic which Mr. Woods interpreted as showing that some church there had been dedicated to St. George or to a holy man of the name of George. But though he certainly did find the bones of some one, he declared that he had never said he had discovered the body of St. George. (Laughter.)

Continuing, General Chauvel said the commander-in-chief then heard that the Australians had got away with the bones of St. George, "and there was some trouble about that." (Laughter.) The matter was explained. Then the British Museum heard about the mosaic, and put in a claim to it. The Australians said it belonged to Australia and New Zealand, and the New Zealanders, being in the minority, had agreed to its going to Australia. (Laughter.)

The claim by the British Museum was a conundrum. Finally, General Allenby gave instructions that the mosaic was to be shipped to London, and the Australian base commandant was ordered to send its full description to the naval authorities at Alexandria. From the naval authorities he eventually received a reply saying that they regretted that the mosaic did not conform with any of the specifications of articles that they were allowed to export from Egypt or to import into England. (Laughter.)

While the authorities were still debating whether the mosaic could be legally sent out of Egypt, General Chauvel remarked, he called to his own Minister of Defence, and shortly afterwards the mosaic was on its way to Australia. (Laughter, and cheers.)

Today's return of notifiable disease records one death from cholera. The victim was a Chinese, and the case was imported.

The man who was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from burns received in the fire in Wing Lok Street yesterday morning, died last night.

A copy of the *Weekly Times* just to hand contains a photograph of "Visitors with the European staff on the light house at Gap Rock, 32 miles from Hongkong."

A little girl was yesterday afternoon knocked down by a motor cycle in Caine Road. She is now in the Government Civil Hospital in a serious condition. The number of the cycle has not been ascertained.

The three Chinese who were arrested by the West Point police in connection with the highway robbery of which Miss Harvey was the victim in Jubilee Road on Monday afternoon, were this morning formally charged before Magistrate Hutchison and remanded.

Mr. Denman Fuller's organ recital programme to be given on Monday evening next at 8.15, will be of an entirely popular nature. Both the organ and vocal numbers have been chosen entirely with a view to their popularity with that section of the public which appreciates music without being intimately acquainted with its more advanced forms. The full programme will be published later.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

Under this heading the *Canton Times* reports that the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Honyu recently arrived in Canton in possession of the Military Administration to despatch troops to that district because a number of bandits who claim to be soldiers have been attempting to loot the villages there.

THE PASSPORT NUISANCE.

THE TRAVELLER'S CURSE.

DIUROCUS AND EXASPERATING.

The important news has been announced that the leading Committee of the Swiss Lower House has just reported in favour of a simplification of the passport system. Some weeks have passed since the British Government promised "to consider the advisability of appointing a Committee" to lighten passport rigours, but nothing further has been heard of any action on its part.

The passport and visa system as it exists to-day in Europe is a war-growth, and because it supports a retinue of officials it will be maintained indefinitely if some concerted effort is not made. It is injurious to business and exasperating to travellers, because it involves heavy expenditure and great waste of time. It is also mischievous in its ulterior effects, because it sets on artificial barriers between nations. Every time a frontier is to be crossed a fresh visa has usually to be obtained at considerable expense of time and money, so that ~~visas~~ have come to be regarded as the traveller's curse. Unless our very competent Secret Service is of opinion that they are necessary for national safety they ought to be swept away altogether, or replaced by an Allied visa, which should give Allied citizens the right of entering and leaving all Allied territories.

It costs to-day £2 4s. 6d. in passport and visa fees to reach the Alps and so, every time the Swiss frontier is crossed. In Great Britain, the formalities are not quite so annoying, but they are troublesome enough. The right way of guarding against the Anarchist and the undesirable alien is by special police powers. The wrong way is by treating the whole community of tourists and business men as presumptive Anarchists and villains.—*Daily Mail*.

FRUITLESS JOURNEY TO ENGLAND.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Morea" brought to Bombay a very aggrieved family. The husband, of Russian extraction, and said to have been resident in Bombay fourteen years, went to London by the "Morea" on her last trip, accompanied by his wife and two sons, his intention being to enter the two latter in a school and to return with his wife to India. His passport was duly endorsed by the Bombay Passport office.

Travelling to England, and it also contained an endorsement from the Russian Consul at Calcutta, "Good for leaving India." For some reason, however, this did not meet with the approval of the authorities in England. The man's passport was endorsed "Refused permission to land in England" and with his family, he was kept on the "Morea" a fortnight and then sent back to India. He states that he was given no reason why he was refused permission to land.

OPIUM SEIZURE.

Mr. Stimson appeared before Magistrate Hutchison this morning to defend three boat-people—two men and a woman—charged with the unlawful possession on board their vessel, in Yau-mai Bay yesterday, of 370 taels of prepared non-Government opium.

Counsel said that he would like a remand in order to receive instructions from his client.

Revenue Officer Marks, who prosecuted, said that he searched the defendants' boat in Yau-mai Bay yesterday and discovered the drug in the hold. They gave the usual excuse that they were going to transport the drug across the harbour. The drug was valued at \$4,480 (Government valuation).

Mr. Stimson said that he would not apply for bail because he did not think his clients would be able to raise a sum equivalent to ten times the value of the drug.

The Magistrate remanded the case until Monday.

HARBOUR COLLISION.

A collision occurred in the harbour yesterday between the Yau-mai Ferry launch "Feting" and a Cosmopolitan Dock launch.

The Dock launch was struck amidship, and quickly became waterlogged. The distress signal was at once given and other launches in the vicinity came to the rescue and removed all the people on board. The Yau-mai launch was towed into Yau-mai Bay in a sinking condition and beached for repairs.

The "Feting" suffered some damage to her bow but was able to complete her trip across the harbour. How the collision occurred is not known.

TWO LAUNCHES DAMAGED.

ONE BEACHED IN SINKING CONDITION.

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HONGKONG YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polihwalla and Kotwall's report dated August 7 states—

Since our last report on the 17th ult. by a.s. "Dilwara," there has been marked favourable change in our yarn market owing to brisk demand from Chinese buyers, which has greatly improved the rates and business has passed to the extent of over 5,000 bales mostly in No. 10s and 12s at an advance of \$10 to 15 per bale, while the very firm tone of market in India has further strengthened the sellers and has helped them to part with their stock at higher prices.

As reported in our last circular, the continued abnormal demand of No. 20s yarn in India has resulted in the reshipping of 1000 more bales of this particular count there, and owing to good inquiry by the Chinese and the scarcity of this yarn, prices have advanced \$15 to 20 per bale.

The recent sudden rise in exchange has counteracted upon the lively tone of our market, which has remained quiet during the latter part of the interval.

Sales 5,000 bales.
Unsold Stock 6,000 bales.
Bargains 16,000 bales.

Arrivals—From Bombay 9,000 bales.

Shanghai—With an improvement of .75s. 4 to 5 per bale, a good business has been done in all counts.

Japanese Yarn 20s.—After a long period of dull and drooping market, a lively inquiry has come out during this interval and fairly large transactions had been put through, at a substantial rise of \$20 per bale.

The following are the latest quotations—500 Bales Nagasaki, No. 20s at \$280/290, Bales 3 Horses No. 16s at \$275, 3 Horses No. 20s at \$279, 3,000 Bales Yellow Joss No. 20s at \$260/278, Setu No. 10s at \$240, Setu No. 20s at \$300, Blue Fish No. 20s at \$297.

Raw Cotton—No Stock. Quotations—Bengal at \$40/48 per picul, Chinese at \$42 50 per picul.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

"THE SWIMMING FETE" fixed for 10-NIGHT has been POSTPONED, owing to the weather, until TUESDAY, August 17.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CHURCHMAN OF EXETER, PROPERTY, to sell by Public Auction,

on MONDAY, August 16, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Surgical Instruments, Medical Books, Drugs, etc., etc.

Also 1 Microscope
2 Operating Tables.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on WEDNESDAY, August 18, 1920, commencing at 2.45 p.m. at No. 2 Hart Avenue, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture, (Full Particulars from Catalogue). On view from Tuesday, the 17th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
HAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

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John Cotton's (Nos. 1 & 2) Mixture ...	1.20
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LUZON MARU—Tuesday, 24th August.
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SHISEN MARU—Wednesday, 1st September.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Island.
KUNAJIRI MARU—Friday, 25th September.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at immediate ports in Japan and taking cargo Overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
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STEAMERS	FROM HONGKONG	TO VACUOVER
"Monteagle"	Aug. 17	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 28	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
"Monteagle"	Oct. 28	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Russia	Dec. 10	Jan. 3
"Monteagle"	Dec. 31	Jan. 24

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are congested, as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here, with cover all such reservations.

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HAIRONG	Capt. W. G. Passmore	FRIDAY, 13th August, at 2 p.m.	13th August, at 2 p.m.
HAICHING	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 17th August, at 2 p.m.	17th August, at 2 p.m.
HAIBOON	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 20th August, at 2 p.m.	20th August, at 2 p.m.

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SWATOW.

Aug. 15.—D. L. Hailong.
17.—C. N. Chihua.
20.—D. L. Hailong.

AMOY.

Aug. 13.—D. L. Hailong.
17.—D. L. Hailong.
17.—C. N. Chihua.
20.—D. L. Hailong.

FOOCHOW.

Aug. 13.—D. L. Hailong.
17.—D. L. Hailong.
20.—D. L. Hailong.

SHANGHAI.

Aug. 14.—C. N. Yingchow.
15.—M. J. Paul Locat.
15.—J. C. N. Hopsasp.
17.—J. C. N. Hopsasp.
17.—C. N. Szechuan.
17.—R. F. Achilles.
13.—C. N. Szechuan.
22.—R. F. Mentor.
Sept. 1.—R. F. Karypyus.
4.—M. M. Armand Schic.
8.—B. F. Knight of the Garter.
12.—B. F. Ajax.
15.—B. F. Stentor.
23.—R. F. Telosias.
26.—R. F. Karypyus.
Oct. 5.—D. F. Telosias.
7.—B. F. Nelen.
8.—B. F. Tencor.
12.—B. F. Laertes.
13.—B. F. Helenns.
24.—B. F. Eipenor.

WEIHAIWEI AND CHEFOO.

Aug. 15.—C. N. Hailong.

HANKOW.

Aug. 22.—B. F. Mentor.
Sept. 15.—B. F. Stentor.

TIENTSIN.

Aug. 15.—C. N. Hailong.
16.—B. F. Achilles.
Sept. 22.—B. F. Telosias.

TAKU AND DALNY.

Sept. 6.—B. F. Knight of the Garter.
22.—B. F. Telosias.
Oct. 22.—B. F. Eipenor.

TSINGTAO.

Aug. 14.—C. N. Yingchow.

PUKOW.

Aug. 17.—C. N. Szechuan.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Aug. 17.—J. C. N. Lokrang.

SAIGON.

Aug. 20.—M. M. Amazona.
Sept. 1.—O. S. K. Shisen Maru.
6.—M. M. Andre Lebon.

BANGKOK.

Aug. 17.—C. N. Chihua.
Sept. 1.—O. S. K. Shisen Maru.

SINGAPORE.

Aug. 13.—J. C. N. Laissang.
Sept. 1.—O. S. K. Shisen Maru.

INDIAN PORTS, ETC.

CALCUTTA.

(Via Rasgoon).
Aug. 13.—N. Y. K. Penang Maru.
18.—J. C. N. Laissang.
18.—B. I. A. Telosias.
18.—B. I. A. Arratoon Apar.
Sept. 1.—B. I. A. Japan.
6.—B. I. A. Arratoon Apar.
16.—B. I. A. Madras.
21.—B. I. A. Gregory Apar.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

Aug. 14.—P. & O. Dussan.
20.—N.

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"LAHORE"	2,200	26th Aug.	MARSHFIELD LONDON & A'warp.
"ILAKAT"	2,200	26th Aug.	MARSHFIELD LONDON & A'warp.
"KHIVA"	2,200	14th Sept.	MARSHFIELD LONDON & A'warp.

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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKADA"	2,000	17th Aug.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	1,000	17th Aug.	Singapore, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents of advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) ... Monday, 16th Aug. at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 14th Sept. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

SHIOZUKA MARU ... Thursday, 26th Aug. at Noon.
KAGA MARU ... Friday, 3rd Sept. at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 29th August.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

ARI MARU ... Thursday, 19th August, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 27th Sept. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via the Suez Canal.

ARIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 25th August.

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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHEN MARU ... Friday, 20th August.

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TANGO MARU ... Friday, 20th August at 11 a.m.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"ELLERMAN LINE"

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From HAMBURG & ROTTERDAM.

THE Steamship

"SWAZI."

having arrived. Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 13th August will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th August, 1920, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on 12th inst. between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, August 6, 1920.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

From HULL, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"BENARTY."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 16th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, August 3, 1920.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"MONGOLIAN PRINCE."

Having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godown, where they will be examined on Thursday, 12th instant, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst. will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

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Hongkong, August 7, 1920.

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SINGAPORE COLLISION.

MINE COURT INQUIRY.

JARDINE MASTER REPRIMANDED.

With Mr. P. F. David (District Judge) as president, the Marine Court, presiding Commander B. A. Cator, N. Master attendant, Capt. M. L. Burkin, and Capt. J. Baxter (pilots) conducted an inquiry in Singapore on August 5, into the collision which occurred between the "Chak Sang" and the "Ban Fo Soon" about 8 p.m. on July 9 last off the Horsburgh Light. The D.P.P., Mr. G. G. Seth, appeared for the Crown, Mr. V. D. Knowles represented the master and owners of the "Ban Fo Soon," Mr. H. D. Nurdell the captain and officers of the "Chak Sang," while Mr. Stevens watched the interests of the owners of the "Chak Sang."

Very little damage was done as a result of the collision to the "Chak Sang," but considerable damage to the port side of the "Ban Fo Soon." Both vessels were stopped and the respective masters offered each other assistance. The "Ban Fo Soon" was able to put back to Singapore without assistance, and the "Chak Sang" proceeded. According to the statement of the Government Surveyor of Ships the "Chak Sang" damage was very slight being located on the cap of two plates on the starboard side. The plates were buckled for a distance of 15 inches and two rivets were sprung. The "Ban Fo Soon" damage consisted of three davits being broken with their deck supports, five awning stanchions bent, about 50 feet of wood awning smashed, wood rail on bridge broken for a short distance, the fidley casing (wood and canvas) damaged, the boat deck stringer plate buckled and guard plates broken. The deck also was started. On the lower deck the bulwarks and seven frames were bent on the after side of midship. After quarter, two feet of bulwark plating and one stanchion were bent, the wood rail on the bulwark for a distance of five feet broken, and in the engine room, the main discharge valve was cracked and the plating at ship's side touched. Two boats were also smashed.

Michael Courtney, master of the "Chak Sang," deposed that the "Ban Fo Soon" was sighted at 6.20 p.m. on July 9 bearing S 32 W. He was then steering S 57 W true, and thought they were about 18 miles away. Their speed was about 10 knots. After sighting "Ban Fo Soon's" light he altered the course to S 5 W. Later when he made the light he altered S 23 W true till the light bore S 45 W true. About 7.30 he altered to S 57 W and was then about 6 or 7 miles from the light. Witness was on the bridge and about 10 minutes to 8 he saw a red light, masthead light, and numerous lights on side of vessel. He did not take compass bearing from it. He left the bridge for 3 or 4 minutes to look at the chart on the chart room under the bridge. He then went to lay off the course and saw the vessel about 5 minutes to 8. At about 8 minutes to 8 he saw the vessel up ahead, saw the same light, and assumed the vessel was clearing in an almost parallel direction. He did not take compass bearing. He saw what he took to be a stern light, and he thought he could pass the other vessel safely. He heard one blast and gave the order to starboard. This was immediately before the collision at 8.8. Assuming that this was an overtaking ship the order to starboard was a correct one, his intention being to pass on her port side. Witness admitted he had committed an error of judgment by assuming that the vessels were going to pass each other instead of converging on each other's course.

John Harkes, witness, master of the "Ban Fo Soon," said he held a Dutch certificate. He carried one masthead light and side lights. His speed was set to 9 miles. About 6.40 p.m. he sighted Horsburgh about 16 miles off. He was then steering E by N, magnetic straight for Horsburgh. A steamer passed about 6.45 and witness next saw a white light at 7.15 on a bearing 5 points to port, about N.N.E. His vessel was then proceeding at a speed of 10 miles with the current. About five minutes later, he saw two masthead lights, the lower one to the right. He did not take a bearing then. It was then on his port side. He continued to see the lights. At 7.35 he took the bearing, which was N.E. by N. 2 N, the speed at the time being 11 miles. Just then a prahu appeared and obscured the lights. At 7.35 he altered the course to E by N. 2 N, and then saw a green light under the two white ones. The "Horsburgh" was N.E. by E. 2 E at 7.39 and witness thought it was 12 miles off. He took a second bearing at 8.5, the vessel then making twelve miles. A long blast was sounded on the "Ban Fo Soon" and she kept her course straight. Two minutes later witness blew a second blast, a short one, and ordered the vessel hard a port. The "Chak Sang" blew two blasts and starboarded her helm. The result was a collision. After the adjournment for lunch, the Court found as follows:—

Was the "Chak Sang" properly found and equipped and in a seaworthy condition on leaving Hongkong on the 3rd July 1920?—Yes.

Did the "Chak Sang" carry her proper complement of Officers as required by law?—Yes.

Was a proper lookout kept on board both the "Chak Sang" and the "Ban Fo Soon"?—Yes.

Were proper navigation lights exhibited by both vessels?—Yes.

How long before the collision did each vessel observe the others lights? The "Chak Sang" saw the sidelights and masthead lights of the "Ban Fo Soon" 20 minutes before the collision, and lights of the "Chak Sang" were sighted by the "Ban Fo Soon" about 33 minutes before the collision.

Were proper steps taken by the Officer in charge of each ship, after sighting each others lights, to ensure the safe navigation of their respective ships? No, the master of the "Chak Sang" did not take proper steps to ascertain the bearing of the approaching vessel.

Were the vessels crossing vessels within the meaning of Article 10 of the Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea?—Yes.

Where and at what time did the collision occur? Evidence as to the exact place of the collision is conflicting but the Court is of opinion that it occurred about 12 to 13 miles N. of Horsburgh Light. The time was 8.9 p.m. on July 9.

Were any lives lost as a result of the collision and from which vessel?—No.

Did the Master of the "Chak Sang" render assistance to the "Ban Fo Soon" as required by Section 422 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894?—Yes.

(i) What damage was caused to the s.s. "Ban Fo Soon"? As per Government Surveyor's report.

(ii) What damage was caused to the s.s. "Chak Sang"? As per Government Surveyor's report.

By whose wrongful act or default was the collision caused. By the master's of the "Chak Sang."

Decision of the Court in respect to Certificate of the Master of the s.s. "Chak Sang." The Court decides not to deal with the certificate of the "Chak Sang's" master but reprimands him for failing to take bearings of the "Ban Fo Soon" after sighting her.

Six "WALLA WALLA" BOATS are at Blake Pier for your service. Phone 3516.

GALLANT OLD CRUISER.

PASSING OF THE "KENT."

SOME NAVAL REFLECTIONS.

The passing of the gallant old cruiser "Kent" at Hongkong, under circumstances which have caused much comment, recalls that when we used to contrast our cruisers with those of the Japanese navy she was invariably put alongside the "Tokiywa," the two cruisers being almost identical in build, displacement and general features, whilst their speed was much the same, but the "Tokiywa" made up for her smaller coal bunker capacity by additional armour protection and heavier guns, her 8-inch guns being superior to the 6-inch guns of the "Kent." The four 8-inch guns of the "Tokiywa" easily outclassed the smaller guns of the "Kent" class, and the additional armour gave her another advantage. Well would it have been for the Navy if it had taken a leaf out of the Japanese book and put in heavier guns in the County and Town class of light cruiser. The battle of Coronel might have had a different result, and that of the Falklands might not have been fought. Commenting on this in 1904, a naval writer with prophetic pen recorded:— "There can be no doubt that at the long range at which modern action must be fought the superiority of the 8-inch gun over the 6-inch will be further emphasised." Had the ill-fated "Mommouth" and the fortunate "Glasgow" light cruisers, bearing 8-inch guns, the fight made by Admiral Cradock's squadron would have been a stiffer one. As it was he had only two guns which could reply to the fifty-odd guns of Von Spee's ships! These guns, too, were served by the finest marksmen in the German Navy, the navy that was.

One of the several things in which the Japanese Navy—an organisation which dates, in its modern sense, anyway, only from 1872, though Japan had an organised navy when our ancestors were still clad in skins—was very much ahead of the British Navy was wireless telegraphy in its early days and electrical appliances generally, the Japanese experts having been very quick to grasp the possibilities. Whilst our experts were thinking out matters and politicians calculating how much they could gain by "economy with efficiency," the phrase which well might have been the British Empire in 1914, the Japanese got to work, installed the latest thing in wireless in their modern ships and brought the older ones up to date, so far as wireless was concerned, by lengthening the masts so as to get a good aerial lift. In electrical indicators and in electrically worked ammunition hoists the Japanese were very much ahead of us in 1914, and it may be that their latest big ships, built at home, they have further improved on the lessons they received during the war. All recent events go to show that Japan has no intention of being caught napping, and whatever may be said of her politicians, no one can accuse them of being ready to sell their country for the sake of an ephemeral advantage at the polls. —L. & G. Express.

AVIATION IN CHINA.

FRENCH AEROPLANES.

REGULAR AIR SERVICES.

It is stated from Paris that the Under-Secretary of State for Aeronautics has for some time been occupied with the question of the future of French aeroplane construction in China, whose case has been ably set forth by Capt. Rogues, Air Attache at Peking, and M. Ricou, who is anxious to establish regular air services in China.

The Government now announces that it is ready to aid French constructors through the intermediary of the Societe Nationale Aeronautique, by selling them material now in China which was originally intended for Russia.

Two French companies, the Economic Organisation Bureau and the Compagnie Franco-Colombienne, are studying the possibility of sending representatives to China, and two other firms are contemplating the sale of machines to Chinese enterprises. —L. & C. E.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by All Chemists and Druggists.

HUGE BOMBAY FIRE.

DAMAGE TEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS STERLING.

A Bombay message of July 23 says:—Damage which can only be at present vaguely estimated at between £10,000,000 and £20,000,000 was caused last night by a huge fire which gutted the cloth market in the native quarters of Bombay, and a time of wiring is still burning. So far as can be ascertained it has resulted in the loss of five lives. The cloth bazaar is one of the wealthiest quarters of the city. There in the dingiest shops imaginable are stored lakhs of rupees worth of goods, and many of the merchants who sit cross-legged in the doorways of their shops are millionaires several times over. The origin of the fire is at present unknown, but it started soon after 8 o'clock and spread very rapidly in the market and fanned by the high wind soon assumed immense proportions, the flimsy buildings catching like matchwood and the inflammable nature of the contents of the shops making it impossible for the brigades to keep the fire under control. At midnight the flames were rising high in the sky, and were visible for miles and but for the fact of a sharp snowed rain it is possible that the fire may have spread to a disastrous extent and wiped out a considerable portion of the native quarter.

The immense crowds which gathered rendered the work of the fire brigades exceedingly difficult, and a very serious danger was constituted by the quantities of escaping gas which could frequently be seen bursting into flame. The crowds were kept back by armed and mounted police, but there was a considerable amount of looting, and in addition to the loss sustained by fire quantities of valuable silks and other materials were stolen. The five persons who are believed to have been burned to death were the occupants of shops who failed to make their escape owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread.

CAPE TO CAIRO.

RAILWAY TO BE ENTIRELY WITHIN BRITISH TERRITORY.

The negotiations which have been going on in London between the British and Belgian Governments with regard to the ex-German territory in East Africa have now been completed, and the Belgian delegation have returned to Brussels. The arrangements, which still have to be formally approved by the Governments, provide, says Reuters, that Belgium shall have the rich provinces of Ruanda and Urundi—formerly German—situated between Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria. Great Britain will control the whole of Lake Tanganyika and the ex-German railway, tugging the country from Nigoma, on the east coast, to Dar-es-Salaam, on the east coast, but rights have been given to Belgium by which trade to and from the Congo will have access free of duty for the transmission of merchandise at ordinary railway rates, and Belgian bonded warehouses will be established at Dar-es-Salaam, and also at the lake terminus of the railway. The Anglo-Belgian frontier between Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria has been so drawn as to ensure that any possible route for the Cape to Cairo railway shall be entirely within British territory.

OBITUARY.

MR. H. NRY SUTTERS.

The death took place at the Naval Hospital on Tuesday, after a month's illness, of Sir Richard Seward Henry Sutters, of the Royal Navy. Death was due to enteric fever.

The deceased, who was 32 years of age and unmarried, arrived on the South China Station in January last, and had been attached to the Naval Hospital ever since. He was very popular on the Station, and his untimely death was much deplored by his many friends in both branches of the Service.

The funeral, which was accorded the usual honours, took place yesterday evening. Much sympathy will be felt for the deceased's relatives at home.

FOR A WEAK STOMACH.

A general rule if you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and what remained, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For rules by All Chemists and Druggists.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO TENANTS.

An interesting case, where tenants in Singapore are concerned, was heard in the Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Barrett Lennard. It was an action by the owner of 13, Upper Cross Street, to eject the tenant who had been served with the usual month's notice to quit. Defendant, and his family, lived in the house in question, and used the ground floor for the manufacture of aerated waters. His Lordship, in summing up the case, held that owing to the great difficulty in obtaining houses in Singapore at the present time he could not see his way to follow the ruling of a certain judge in which it was stated that the custom of the Colony was to hold houses on a monthly tenancy and that therefore, a month's notice to quit was sufficient to determine the tenancy.

Mr. Justice Barrett Lennard observed that the general rule in large towns at home, except for cottages, was to give three months' notice to quit as it would allow the tenant ample time to look for another house. Under the circumstances his Lordship considered that a month's notice was not sufficient, and that three months' notice ought to be given. He gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

BRITAIN AND KOREA.

DIPLOMACY A FAILURE.

FITFUL STORY OF INEPTITUDE.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth's confession in Parliament on the subject of Britain in Korea is a pitiful story of ineptitude says the Japan Chronicle.

The old diplomacy was supposed at least to have the virtue of maintaining national interests.

In fact, its fault was generally deemed to be a devotion to such interests out of all proportion to their value, so that the nations were sometimes brought to the verge of war for a trifle.

Such a charge cannot be brought against Britain in regard to Korea. Even after the Anglo-Japanese Alliance had abandoned the maintenance of Korean integrity, it secured in its revised form the principle of the open door.

But at the second revision this was swept away, with nothing whatever put in its place.

Even the interim rights were not respected. Notice was given that the Customs would some day have to conform to the Japanese scheme, and that being accepted without protest, all trade other than Japanese was frozen out long before the period of grace had expired.

The fate of the business of the British-American Tobacco Co., is typical. Perpetual leases were cancelled, and altogether foreign trade was handicapped so completely that now that the time approaches to kill it altogether there is very little left to kill.

The treaties with Korea availed not to protect Korea, and with Japan for the protection of Korean and British interests therein protected neither.

And yet Japanese critics, when slandering their own Foreign Department, talk of the superior aptitude of British Diplomacy.

QUEENSLAND'S GOVERNOR.

INTERVIEW WITH SIR M. NATHAN.

In an interview, Colonel Sir Matthew Nathan, who has been appointed Governor of Queensland in succession to the late Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams, said he was looking forward with keen interest to taking up his new duties. Although during his military and official career he had served in many remote parts of the Empire, he had not yet visited Australia. He hoped that his experiences abroad and at home would prove of some value to Queensland. He felt sure that he was succeeding to the Governorship at a moment when the State was about to experience a striking development. With his wonderful recollections he was convinced that there was a great future ahead of it. His only direct interest in Queensland hitherto was to study the defences of Brisbane, as a member of the Colonial Defence Committee of the War Office. He had been the Premier of Queensland (Mr. Theodore) since the latter had been in London, but had not discussed with him his impending appointment. He hoped that an early opportunity would arise for a further meeting with Mr. Theodore. The date of his departure for the Commonwealth was not yet fixed, but it was not likely to be long postponed.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

New shipment of

FROZEN SMOKED FISH

Selected Filets	60 cts. per lb.
Finnan Haddocks	50 " " "
Selected Kippers	40 " " "
Red Herrings	30 " " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

WHITEAWAY'S GREAT SALE

— STILL PROCEEDING —

ANOTHER BLOW TO PROFITEERING.

ABSOLUTE CLEARANCE

OF

Men's Tan Willow and Glace Kid

BOOTS & SHOES

\$7.50 per pair.

Sound Soles made from English and American Leather.

Study the Wants of Your Kiddies

SPECIAL CLEARANCE

OF ALL ODDMENTS.

SOILED KID SANDALS 50 cts. per pair.

Leather Soles with stand hard wear.

FINE RANGE OF ALL SIZES

CHILDREN'S STRAP SHOES

Tan and Black Leather and Glace Kid.

Sale Prices from \$3.50 pair.

OUR LADIES' DEPARTMENT

— CANNOT BE PASSED BY LIGHTLY —

Marvellous Value.—Ladies' Patent Leather Walking Shoes, Solid Leather Soles—Cuban Holes, to be cleared \$1.95 per pair.

Another Starter.—Ladies' Laced Walking Shoes. Patent Leather vamp—Leather Soles Cuban Holes must be cleared \$1.95 per pair.

HUNDREDS OF BARGAINS TO BE HAD

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The Pioneers of Low Prices

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(Incorporated in England).



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Pure, Rich, Always Ready. Makes Your Cooking Easier And Better.

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SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES,
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Furniture of all descriptions.

Drawer locks for all purposes.

Combination locks for all work.

Wardrobe locks in assorted sizes.

Night latches of all descriptions.

"YALE"

means security.

SOLE AGENTS IN

CHINA, HONGKONG

AND MACAO.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

(Continued from Page 6.)

JAPAN PORTS.

Aug. 14 - N.Y.K. (D. & Co.) Hokuto M.	16 - B.I.A. Japan.
17 - M.M. Paul Locat.	18 - B.I.A. Arakawa Apar.
19 - P. & O. Rihva.	20 - N.Y.K. Nagato Maru.
21 - J.C.I.L. Tjiletoet.	22 - R.F. Lycon.
23 - N.Y.K. Muro Maru.	24 - B.I.A. Madras.
25 - N.Y.K. (D. & Co.) Strang M.	26 - L.T. (D. & Co.) Hungaria.
27 - B.I.A. Gregory Apar.	28 - M.M. Armand Behie.
29 - B.I.A. Eurypylus.	30 - P. & O. Kanowen.
31 - N.Y.K. Nantun.	1 - N.Y.K. (D. & Co.) Rionan M.
2 - N.Y.K. Kashgar.	3 - B.I.A. Nelsus.
4 - B.I.A. Teucer.	

AMERICAN PORTS.

VANCOUVER.

Aug. 17 - C.P.O.S. Montecarlo.	19 - A.L. City of Spokane.
20 - O.S.K. Africa Maru.	21 - W.L. Delight.
22 - C.P.O.S. Empress of Russia.	23 - C.P.O.S. Empress of Japan.
24 - C.P.O.S. Empress of Japan.	25 - D.L. Harold Dollar.
26 - C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia.	27 - C.P.O.S. Empress of Russia.
28 - C.P.O.S. Empress of Russia.	29 - C.P.O.S. Empress of Russia.
30 - C.P.O.S. Empress of Russia.	31 - C.P.O.S. Montecarlo.

VICTORIA.

Aug. 15 - N.Y.K. Toyohashi Maru.	16 - N.Y.K. Rishima Maru.
17 - A.L. City of Spokane.	18 - A.L. City of Spokane.
19 - A.L. City of Spokane.	20 - W.L. Delight.
21 - S. & D. West Iona.	22 - S. & D. Fushimi Maru.
23 - N.Y.K. Fushimi Maru.	

SEATTLE.

Aug. 14 - S. & D. West Iona.	15 - N.Y.K. Toyohashi Maru.
16 - N.Y.K. Rishima Maru.	17 - B.I.A. Xion.
18 - A.L. City of Spokane.	19 - A.L. City of Spokane.
20 - S. & D. Delight.	21 - S. & D. West Iona.
22 - S. & D. Fushimi Maru.	23 - N.Y.K. Fushimi Maru.
24 - S. & D. Level.	25 - S. & D. Tyndarus.
26 - B.I.A. Xion.	27 - B.I.A. Tyndarus.
28 - B.I.A. Tyndarus.	

TACOMA.

Aug. 18 - A.L. City of Spokane.	19 - O.S.K. Africa Maru.
20 - W.L. Delight.	

PORTLAND.

Aug. 22 - A.L. Coaxet.	
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SAN FRANCISCO.

Aug. 15 - D.L. West Cadron.	16 - C.M.S. Nanking.
17 - C.M.S. Nanking.	18 - J.F.L. Arkan.
19 - J.C.I.L. Tjiletoet.	20 - P.M.S. Ecuador.
21 - S. & D. Brave Coast.	22 - P.M.S. Europa Maru.
23 - C.M.S. China.	24 - S. & D. West Himrod.
25 - T.R.K. Korea Maru.	26 - T.R.K. Colombia.

LOS ANGELES.

Aug. 25 - L.A.P.N. West Hika.	26 - L.A.P.N. Vinita.
27 - L.A.P.N. West Histon.	

VALPARAISO.

Aug. 25 - L.A.P.N. West Hika.	26 - L.A.P.N. Vinita.
27 - L.A.P.N. West Histon.	

NEW YORK.

Aug. 25 - L.A.P.N. West Hika.	26 - L.A.P.N. Vinita.
27 - L.A.P.N. West Histon.	

BALTIMORE.

Aug. 16 - S. & D. Greenland.	
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BOSTON.

Aug. 27 - B.L. Birmingham City.	28 - B.L. City of Dunkirk.
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DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN.

Aug. 27 - B.L. Birmingham City.	28 - B.L. City of Dunkirk.
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MAURITIUS AND DELAGOA BAY.

Aug. 27 - B.L. Birmingham City.	28 - B.L. City of Dunkirk.
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EUROPEAN PORTS.

BRINDISI, VENICE, & TRIESTE.

Sept. 6 - I.T. (D. & Co.) Innsbruck.	7 - L.T. (D. & Co.) Hungaria.
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GENOA.

Aug. 22 - B.F. Bellerophon.	23 - B.F. Cyclops.
24 - B.F. Titan.	25 - B.F. Pelorus.

MARSEILLES.

Aug. 12 - P. & O. Dunera.	13 - P. & O. Lahore.
14 - P. & O. Amazona.	15 - P. & O. Ballyan.
16 - P. & O. Bellerophon.	17 - P. & O. Plassy.
18 - P. & O. Rhesus.	19 - N.Y.K. Kaga Maru.
20 - P. & O. Jeppore.	21 - P. & O. Alpa Maru.
22 - P. & O. Cyclops.	23 - N.Y.K. Shidzuka Maru.
24 - P. & O. Titan.	25 - P. & O. Nankin.
26 - P. & O. Eurypylus.	27 - B.F. Idomeus.

LONDON.

Aug. 12 - P. & O. Dunera.	13 - P. & O. Lahore.
14 - P. & O. Amazona.	15 - P. & O. Ballyan.
16 - P. & O. Bellerophon.	17 - P. & O. Plassy.
18 - P. & O. Rhesus.	19 - N.Y.K. Kaga Maru.
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22 - P. & O. Cyclops.	23 - N.Y.K. Shidzuka Maru.
24 - P. & O. Titan.	25 - P. & O. Nankin.
26 - P. & O. Eurypylus.	27 - B.F. Idomeus.

HAVRE.

Aug. 14 - B.F. Alcione.	15 - B.F. Onda.
16 - B.F. Proclaudia.	17 - B.F. Rhema.
18 - B.F. Alps Maru.	19 - B.F. Achilles.
20 - B.F. Easterling.	21 - B.F. Mentor.
22 - B.F. Eurypylus.	23 - B.F. Idomeus.

LIVERPOOL.

Aug. 14 - B.F. Alcione.	15 - B.F. Onda.
16 - B.F. Proclaudia.	17 - B.F. Rhema.
18 - B.F. Alps Maru.	19 - B.F. Achilles.
20 - B.F. Easterling.	21 - B.F. Mentor.
22 - B.F. Eurypylus.	23 - B.F. Idomeus.

ANTWERP.

Aug. 13 - P. & O. Dunera.	14 - A.L. West Campgaw.
15 - A.L. Onda.	16 - N.Y.K. Shidzuka Maru.
17 - B.F. Cyclops.	18 - B.F. Titan.
19 - B.F. Eurypylus.	20 - B.F. Pelorus.
21 - B.F. Idomeus.	

ROTTERDAM.

Aug. 15 - A.L. West Campgaw.	16 - B.F. Onda.
17 - B.F. Eurypylus.	18 - B.F. Idomeus.



Cuticura
SOAP and OINTMENT
FOR HAIR AND SKIN

Treatment for simple and complicated skin diseases. At night smear skin with Cuticura Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing a few moments.

Preparation for dandruff and itching. On retiring rub Cuticura Ointment into scalp and hair. The next morning wash with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Repeat in two weeks if needed.

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30 days sight—4-1/2

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Credit, 4 months sight—1100

On New York—

On demand—75

Credit, 30 days sight—75

On Hongkong—

On demand—100

On Calcutta—

On demand—100

On Bombay—

On demand—100

On Singapore—

On demand—100

On Manila—

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On Shanghai—

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DONG TOY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 2, 1920.

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Service Prompt.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates 3%, 4%, 5%, respectively.

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J. CHANG LI, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7, 1919.

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Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc.

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